



# **ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PLANTAR ARCH INDEX AND WEIGHT**

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# INTRODUCTION

- **Morphology of the foot**  
*(Moore and Dalley, 2006; Sinnatamby, 2006; Pranati et al., 2017)*
- **Factors that affect foot morphology**  
*(Ukoha et al., 2013)*
- **Weight of the body**

# PRESENT STUDY

- **Studies between BMI, plantar arch index and flat foot**  
*(Tsung et al., 2003; Fessler et al., 2005)*
- **Limited knowledge in this field**
- **Generation of baseline data for Ghanaians**

# AIM

**To determine a direct relationship  
between plantar arch index and weight of  
Ghanaians.**

# **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES**

- **To measure the weight of participants.**
- **To determine the plantar arch index of males and females.**
- **To find the correlation of plantar arch index and weight.**
- **To compare the data obtained in the present study with other populations.**

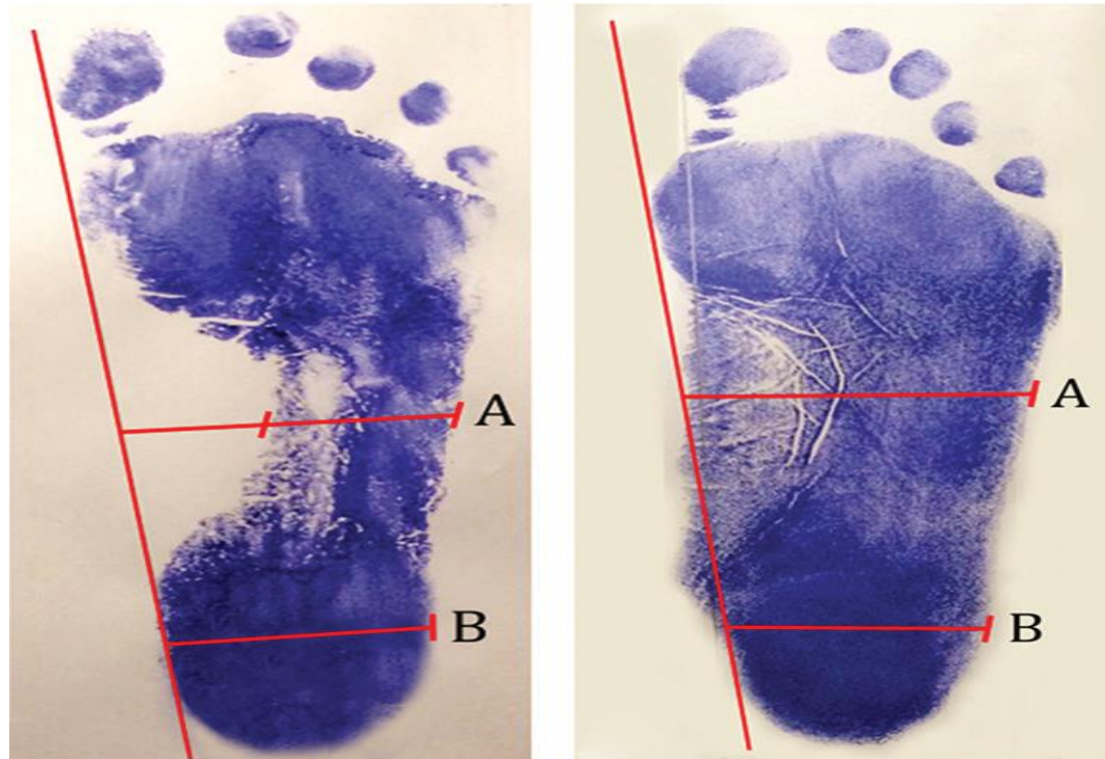
# **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

- **Study design**
- **Location: Anatomy Department – SMD, KNUST**
- **Sample size: 287 (62 % males and 38 % females)**
- **Age range: 16 – 34 years (mean age:  $19.64 \pm 2.02$  )**

# **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

- **Duration: September 2018 – April 2019**
- **Informed participant consent and Ethics Committee's approval**
- **Inclusion and exclusion criteria**
- **Data analysis – SPSS version 20.0**

# MATERIALS AND METHODS



**Figure 1:** A diagram showing measurement of plantar arch index on footprint. (Rithanya *et al.*, 2018)

## ■ Plantar arch index calculation



# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**TABLE 1: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF RIGHT AND LEFT PLANTAR ARCH INDICES**

Plantar arch index	Sex	N	Mean $\pm$ SD (cm)	Range (cm)	Between sex (P – value)	Within sex (P – value)
Left	M	178	0.77 $\pm$ 0.21	0.30 – 1.43	0.06	
	F	109	0.72 $\pm$ 0.23	0.22 – 1.39		
	<b>T</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>0.75 <math>\pm</math> 0.21</b>	<b>0.22 – 1.43</b>		
Right	M	178	0.80 $\pm$ 0.22	0.37 – 1.41	0.01	0.003
	F	109	0.72 $\pm$ 0.23	0.30 – 1.48		0.807
	<b>T</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>0.77 <math>\pm</math> 0.22</b>	<b>0.30 – 1.48</b>		<b>0.029</b>

*N* = Sample size, *SD* = Standard Deviation, *p* = probability, *M* = Male, *F* = Female, *T* = Total, Statistically significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ).

(Consistent with Chinedu *et al.*, 2017 and Krupa *et al.*, 2015 but not Hernandez *et al.*, 2007)

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**TABLE 2: WEIGHT OF THE PARTICIPANTS STRATIFIED BY SEX**

Weight	N	Mean $\pm$ SD (cm)	Range (kg)	p - value
Total participants	287	64.53 $\pm$ 11.36	41 - 110	
Males	178	64.92 $\pm$ 10.58	45 - 109	0.46
Females	109	63.90 $\pm$ 12.56	41 - 110	

*N = Sample size, SD = Standard Deviation, p = probability, Statistically significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ).*

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**TABLE 3: CORRELATION BETWEEN PLANTAR ARCH INDEX AND WEIGHT**

Plantar arch index	Sex	Weight	
		r - value	p - value
<b>Left foot</b>	M	0.196	0.009
	F	0.182	0.058
	<b>T</b>	<b>0.193</b>	<b>0.001</b>
<b>Right foot</b>	M	0.189	0.012
	F	0.148	0.125
	<b>T</b>	<b>0.175</b>	<b>0.003</b>

*r* = Pearson correlation, *p* = probability, statistically significant difference, *M* = male, *F* = female, *T* = total number of participants.

**(Consistent with Nairrita *et al.*, 2017)**

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**TABLE 5: INTER-POPULATION COMPARISON OF THE LEFT AND RIGHT PLANTAR ARCH INDEX**

	Left plantar arch index				Right plantar arch index			
	Sex	Mean $\pm$ SD (cm)	t - test	p - value	Sex	Mean $\pm$ SD (cm)	t - value	P - value
Present study Ghanaians	M	0.77 $\pm$ 0.21			M	0.85 $\pm$ 0.22		
	F	0.77 $\pm$ 0.22			F	0.72 $\pm$ 0.23		
Nigerians	M	0.83 $\pm$ 0.17	-4.135	0.000	M	0.84 $\pm$ 0.19	-2.745	0.007
	F	0.82 $\pm$ 0.18	-4.972	0.000	F	0.82 $\pm$ 0.19	-4.578	0.000
Brazilians	M	0.62 $\pm$ 0.25	9.281	0.000	M	0.67 $\pm$ 0.27	-7.742	0.000
	F	0.61 $\pm$ 0.27	5.090	0.000	F	0.66 $\pm$ 0.24	2.801	0.000
Malaysians	M	0.85 $\pm$ 0.27	-5.412	0.000	M	0.82 $\pm$ 0.24	-1.511	1.133
	F	0.84 $\pm$ 0.23	-5.930	0.000	F	0.81 $\pm$ 0.21	-4.116	0.000

*SD = Standard deviation, t = t-statistic; p = probability, Statistically Significant Difference (P < 0.05), M = male, F = female, T = total number of participants*

# CONCLUSION

- Males were slightly heavier than females but the difference was not statistically significant.
- Also, males recorded significantly higher plantar arch index than their female counterparts.
- There was a positive but weak significant correlation between plantar arch index and weight.

# CONCLUSION

- **Therefore, plantar arch was not a useful model for weight estimation in the present study.**
- **The plantar arch index of Ghanaians differed significantly from that of Nigerians, Brazilians and Malaysians.**

# FUTURE WORK

- **Larger sample size with equal proportions of males and females should be used to reduce sex bias and increase prediction accuracy.**
- **Different methods for determining plantar arch index should be put into consideration.**

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**THANK YOU**